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CITY ITEMS.

Women's Gaiters and Balmorals
In endless variety and extremely low prices, at the Opera House shoe Store.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and annihilates at permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in ease. Sold by all live druggists.

See Grand Gift Concert, 3d Page.

The Daily Commercial

A Veteran Statesman Departed.

A telegram from Detroit, received at one o'clock this morning, announced the death of the Hon. Lewis Cass, the distinguished statesman, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, which event took place at his residence in that city Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock. General Cass was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9th, 1782, and was the oldest son of Jonathan Cass, a captain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. In his seventeenth year he removed with his father to Wilmington, Del., and in 1800 the family removed to Marietta, Ohio, descending the Ohio River from Pittsburgh in a flatboat, then the only means of conveyance. At Marietta, Lewis studied law, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Zanesville. In 1806 he married Elizabeth Spencer, whose father resided in Wood county, Va. Shortly after his marriage he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and subsequently he was appointed by President Jefferson, United States Marshal for Ohio.

When hostilities were begun with Great Britain, in 1812, Mr. Cass was appointed Colonel of one of the three Ohio regiments, and it is claimed that he was the first man who stepped in arms upon British soil. That his conduct in affection at Hull's surrender caused him to break his sword when asked to deliver it up. In January, 1813, he was appointed Colonel in the regular army, and in March was made a Brigadier General, and was assigned in the victory of the Thames, and shortly after was appointed Governor of Michigan, where he settled with his family. In 1816 he purchased a homestead in Detroit of five hundred acres, paying therefor $12,500 in cash. He held the office of Governor of Michigan for sixteen years, and in 1831 President Jackson called him to the Cabinet as Secretary of War. In 1836, Mr. Cass exchanged his seat in the Cabinet for the position of Ambassador to France, which he resigned in 1842. In 1844, he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination of President, but was defeated by James K. Polk. In 1845, he was elected a United States Senator from the State of Michigan. In the Baltimore Democratic Convention, May 22, 1848, General Cass was nominated for the Presidency on the fourth ballot, but was defeated at the November election by General Zachary Taylor. Having resigned his seat in the Senate after his nomination for President, he was re-elected thereto in June, 1849, and in March, 1851, was again re-elected for a term of six years. In 1852 he was again defeated for the Democratic nomination for President, Franklin Pierce being the successful candidate. In March, 1857, he took a seat in the cabinet of James Buchanan. Owing to the course of the administration in the secession troubles, General Cass resigned his office as Secretary of State, and retired to private life, at his home in Detroit, where he remained until his death. During the war, on more than one occasion his voice was heard on the Campus Martius, Detroit, encouraging enlistments and speaking words of cheer to the volunteers in the Union army.

THE GOLD FLURRY IN NEW YORK.

The Rise in the Price for the Week—European Private Advices.

Commenting on the foreign news, the New York *Commercial*, of Saturday noon, says: At 10 A. M. the price was quoted at 151, and at half past twelve P. M. had reached 156. The *shorts* find themselves in a bad "corner," and are paying ¼ per cent. per day on borrowed gold. Some parties heavily *short* have quoted the experiment of borrowing exchange and realizing gold upon it, with the condition that an equivalent amount of exchange of a like quality be returned within sixty days.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last seven days:

	Highest.	Lowest.
June 8	140	139
June 9	141	140
June 11	143	141
June 10	145	143
June 12	147	145
June 13	148	147
June 15, to 12:30 P. M.	156	148

Gold quotations reported by White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall street:

10:30 A. M.	151
11:00 A. M.	153
11:30 A. M.	155
12:00 M.	156
12:30 P. M.	156
1:00 P. M.	156
1:30 P. M.	156

The *Commercial* has the following: A London letter to a New York banking firm, dated June 6th, P. O. No. 9385:

"Money is working easier. The bills of the London Joint Stock Bank, the London and Westminster Bank, and of Rothschilds and Browns are in demand at 2½ per cent. The specie arrivals are a little more than for August, less than the amount sent from America is still in quarantine, and some death. The arrivals everywhere admitted to have saved general panicky in England."

The letters to other banking houses in this city are very much to the same effect. It is a gratifying fact that the acceptances of London banks connected with the London money market, highest credit on the 1st of August, are now being negotiable at 2½ per cent, below the Bank of England Rate.

Telegraphic dispatches of the 6th, from Amsterdam to a leading banker in Paris, quote Five-twenties at 67¾ ex. int., at 2½ florins per dollar, and exchange on London 11.55 florins; which is about the same as London quotations. The latest quotations for American securities at London are given in another column.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Impending War—Magnitude of the Armies.

The European conference having failed, the only alternative now is war, and we may at any moment receive news of the commencement of hostilities. The pretexts are numerous. The Prussians may attempt to drive the Austrian garrison out of Holstein, or Austria may make the initiative of an attack on Silesia or march an army into Italy. The Italians are in a blaze of enthusiasm, and for the time being the original points of dispute are lost sight of in the overshadowing importance of the Venetian question. Even if Prussia and Austria were to come to an agreement, it seems impossible to allay the martial ardor of Italy by anything short of the expulsion of Austria from the Peninsula. The people and the Government are united as one man, and in their present temper it is within the bounds of probability to anticipate that they would dash themselves against Austria, even if unsupported by a single ally. But in no case is Italy likely to be isolated. The war once commenced between Austria and Italy would rapidly extend over Europe. How it is likely to end is a question that time alone can solve. From present appearances it will probably be short, sharp and decisive. Not even during the great wars of the First Napoleon were there larger armies in the field. The forces of Austria are estimated at eight hundred thousand men, and Italy is preparing to place her whole able-bodied male population in the field. Prussia has a larger and better equipped army than ever before; and if France should take the field, it is probable that the contending armies may reach an aggregate of two and a half millions of men.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The mother of Senator Sumner died in Boston, on Saturday, at the age of 81.

A large portion of the village of Caryville, Tennessee county, New York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss will reach $100,000.

The reports from the Russian telegraphic exchange continue to be very encouraging.

Judge Hill, of the United States District Courts of Mississippi, has decided the test oath unconstitutional.

Hon. James Humphreys, member of Congress from the Third district of New York, died in Brooklyn on Saturday morning.

The appearance of the cholera has not appreciably affected emigration. Over 1,000 arrived in New York last week.

The anniversary of the battle of Secessionville was observed in Charleston on Saturday to show respect to the memory of the Confederate dead. The ladies decorated the graves with flowers. Addresses were delivered by Governor Orr, Gen. Gilmer, and Walter B. Watson, the murderer of Connecticut, in 1811, and graduated at Amherst College, in 1851. His father, the Rev. Dr. Hennet, in Cincinnati, was sentenced, on Saturday, to be hung on the 31st of August.

There were two deaths reported from cholera in New York on Friday. There were two deaths in quarantine, and none at the Hospital. The number under treatment is forty-nine.

The amount received thus far by the Examiner of Customs at New York for licenses, is one million, 6,000 dollars.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, is so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to ride out. The Richmond *Enquirer* states that Jefferson Davis himself informed a lady recently in the Penitentiary that his health had visibly improved since he was allowed exercise.

Mortimer Gibbony, one of the murderers of Abraham Barnes, was hung at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on Friday.

The Masonic temple, corner Third and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Friday, to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars.

Advices from St. Domingo state that the revolution against President Baez was increasing in dimensions. The capital was closely besieged by the insurgents. There is but little doubt of the success of the Revolutionists.

Col. W. W. Seaton, for a long period identified with the *National Intelligencer*, died on Saturday from a cancer, from which he had been suffering for several months.

Thad. Stevens appeared in the House to-day and delivered a speech on Mexican affairs which took every body by surprise. He boldly denounced Maximilian, and declared that this Government should give some practical expression of its intention to enforce the Monroe doctrine. To this end he was willing that this Government should endorse the fifty million loan, now under earnest consideration by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It may be added in this connection that the Committee have to report on the subject during the coming week.

Sympathy with the Fenians.

On Monday Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, if he can get the floor, intends to make a speech on the Fenian question, in which he will take strong grounds of sympathy with it. General Banks will also probably report on the resolutions referred to the Foreign Committee on Monday last.

The Parole of Davis.

The friends and counsel of Jeff. Davis have renewed with vigor the application to the President for the parole of Davis.

The Rumors of a Duel

Between General Rosseau and some of Grinnell's flock, published to-day, prove to be utterly unfounded.

General Canby.

Who was called to Washington from New Orleans, has had an interview with the President and Cabinet in council.

Re-Absorbing Topics.

The extraordinary advance in gold to-day, the foreign war news, and the speech of Thad. Stevens on the Mexican question, are absorbing conversation this evening, and are discussed very excitedly. The first topic has caused a general flurry among our local bankers and brokers at the Treasury Department as to what new policy Mr. Secretary Boutwell may develop in this emergency. Secretly, McCulloch, without eliminating any course of action in answer to these anxious interrogatories, asserts very confidently that the financial interests of the Government will not be permitted to be jeopardized, however much demoralization may reign in the precincts of Wall street.

The European War.

In high governmental circles, the culminating news of the European imbroglio does not fall unexpectedly. No longer ago than yesterday the Secretary of State stated privately to a distinguished diplomat with whom he was dining, that a collision of empires was on-avertable, and that the peace conference must sooner or later prove abortive in all its efforts to maintain European tranquility. The Secretary also decidedly asserted that in the event of a general broil across the sea, the United States would serenely maintain a most prosperous neutrality, and reap ten fold the commercial benefits that our own insurrection through the cupidity of England and France.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

MILEAGE PAID TO MEMBERS.

Proposition to Loan Mexico $10,000,000.

Death of Representative Humphrey.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.
HOUSE.

Mr. GRFIELD gave notice that he would, next Monday, offer a resolution directing the Committee on Mileage to examine and report what discrepancy, if any, exists between the amount of mileage received by the members of the 1st Congress and the amount claimed by them, and directing the Committee to allow no more mileage in future to a member than is claimed by him, pursuant to the last Congress; he wished the resolution to be adopted. On motion of Mr. Schenck the reasons showing the pay and mileage of members for the last Congress, he found himself somewhat downas being paid for 2,700 miles of travel. This was a mistake. At times, wrongly he had only claimed, in accordance with the decision given him by the Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, 950 miles the distance from his home to Washington. That mileage he (Mr. Garfield) would make the number of miles for which he should receive pay. He had received pay to the full legal mileage allowed. Drawing this mileage amounts to fifty and one hundred dollars. Mr. Schenck said he had no objection to the resolution, but he thought it would be well enough to refer it to the Committee on Mileage to inquire into the matter.

No business being in order except general debate on the President's annual message, Mr. BLAN made a speech in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice of his intention to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of joining to the regular diplomatic representatives, ten millions or dollars, to enable the President to proceed with the Government and the establishment of a monarchial government on the continent of America.

He addressed the House in favor of the proposition.

Speeches were made by Mr. NIBLACK on general politics, by Mr. DAVIS on the tariff and by Mr. KERR on the Constitutional interference with the railroad system of the country. Many other members who desired to speak were prevented to-day, but had opportunity of doing so, were authorized to have them published in the *Globe* as part of the day.

Mr. DAVIS announced that since the meeting of the House, he had received a telegram announcing the death this morning, after a short illness, of Mr. James Humphrey, Representative of the Third District of New York, as well as a mark of respect that the House adjourn over the day, and that the Speaker call upon the House thereupon at 3:45 P. M. adjourned.

About Cholera and its Treatment.

Dr. Swan, of Providence, published a communication in the Boston *Medical Journal*, in which he expresses the opinion that the cholera in its present development in Europe, is in many respects unlike the epidemic of former visitations. Though severe in some places, it has not in other places been so wide-spread and generally prevalent; it did not continue to show itself through the winter in England and France as in the winters of 1831 and 1832; as the spring and summer advanced, it has not appeared so generally in enclosed vessels as in those years. It does not obtain a foothold at all in this country, and he believes it will be to a limited extent only, should it appear. Even there except where the local causes are unusually bad.

Death of a Member of Congress.

Hon. James Humphrey, Member of Congress from Brooklyn, died in that city on Friday night at two o'clock. He was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1811, and graduated at Amherst College, in 1831. His father, the Rev. Dr. Hennet, in Cincinnati, was sentenced, on Saturday, to be hung on the 31st of August.

Mr. Humphrey studied law and started in practice in Louisville, Ky. He moved to New York in 1838, when he took a high rank in his profession. He was elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1864. He was a Republican, and left a high character behind him. The funeral of the deceased Representative, leaving his mark under treatment is forty-nine. will not be delayed except in Committee work than in speech-making.

TENNESSEE BONDS.—The July, 1869, coupon on the Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid in the Republic, in New York. The 30 per cent. increases of interest since 1861, up to and including the January, 1866, coupon, will not be allowed except on bonds of the same amount as the original bond upon which a July, 1866, coupon falls due for payment. Bonds issued in denominations exceeding 50 per cent. increases the mortgage lien of the State upon the railways, to the conditions of the mortgage, $10,000 per mile to $15,000 per mile, in addition to the first mortgage lien of $10,000 per mile. Railway companies are now required to contribute 1 per cent. a year by way of sinking fund for redemption of the principal.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—The reappearance of the cholera has apparently had little effect in checking the tide of emigration. During the past week 17,650 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, while the number for last month reached 150, being an increase of 900.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Stevens on Mexican Affairs.

SYMPATHY WITH THE FENIANS.

No Duel Between Rousseau and Grinnell.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL POLICY.

The Impending European War.

We are to Maintain a Prosperous Neutrality.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Paris.

THE EUROPEAN IMBROGLIO.

Failure of the Paris Peace Conference.

Austria's Conditions in the Way

War Now Considered Inevitable.

Who will Strike the First Blow?

How the Different Armies are Constituted.

Reform and the Ministry in England.

Sir Morton Peto to Resume Business.

Another Heavy Failure in London.

U. S. Five Twenties, 61 and 61 1-4. Consols, 85 7-8 and 86.

Commercial and Financial News.

The Inman steamer City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th of June, arrived at New York on Saturday morning.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE NEGOTIATIONS.

The London *Times*, of the 5th inst., announces the abandonment of the proposed Conference. It says:

It is with the deepest regret that we announce that the hopes of settling by a Conference the disputes which now agitate Europe must be abandoned. The French Government has telegraphed to-day to our own that in consequence of the persistence of Austria, in imposing conditions which would make the discussions nugatory, the conference will not be held. It would, indeed, be a mockery to call together the representatives of the great Powers on terms which would necessarily involve the immediate separation. We fear, then, that matters stand as they stood three weeks since, and that it now rests with the armed Powers to compose their disputes by negotiation between themselves, or to resort to the arbitrament of war.

This sad announcement the *Times* was afterward confirmed from other sources, and the general feeling was that the last hope of peace had vanished.

A Paris telegram, of the 5th, says:

The French Government has sent a note to Vienna in reference to the reply given by Austria to the invitation for a Conference. The French Government regrets that the reply must be considered as a refusal to take part in the Conference, and declines, as fruitless, all further efforts for the preservation of peace.

England and Russia have declared through their representatives in Paris that, in their opinion, the reservation made by Austria in her reply to the invitation to the neutral Powers would prevent the Conference from having a useful result.

THE POINT OF ATTACK.

The London *Times*, of the 6th, says:

Daily, almost hourly, the chances of peace fade away. Should the sword be drawn, it is from the Elbe Duchies that we shall probably hear of the first serious events of the war, but the contest in this quarter cannot compare in importance with that which is impending on the frontier of two monarchies. At any moment the Austrians may burst into Silesia. It is not unlikely that the first great move of Austria will be an attempt to possess herself of the province. It would almost seem that the fate of the conqueror in the coming campaign. The Hungarians resolutely refuse to vote for compensation in the province that was wrged from his House in the last war. This is Count Palffy-Erdoedy, the Lord Lieutenant of Vienna, if Venetia should be lost. Here Francis Joseph established himself, for there is no one to fear. Even if he can not be driven out, he could not penetrate into the heart of Europe.

The only additional news from Europe is that Count Bismarck is quite indisposed to take up arms against the Northern Power, if Prussia seizes Holstein. The first consequence of Austria's withdrawal across the frontier of the Empire would be the seizure of Venetia, and to gain reputation at the outset by a decided stroke. Whether Benedek will advance through Moravia or Bavaria, or simultaneously with a powerful campaign for the conquest of Silesia itself, the first few days of June will probably determin. But in either case all the resources of the Prussian monarchy must be called forth in order to enable it to make head against its late ally.

DIPLOMATIC CROSS-FIRE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Daily News*, of the 6th, says:

Appearances indicate that a declaration of war, or a manifesto equivalent to it, will proceed from Austria. The Austrian Government has issued a circular note to the neutral Powers, charging the Government of Austria with a flagrant breach of faith in the proposal to refer to Venice from the deliberations of the conference anything that would tend to give to any of the Italian States the slightest ground for asking, in any territorial augmentation or increase of power. To require such an agreement, beforehand, is regarded by France as equivalent to a refusal of confidence from Austria, and the Government of England are agreed in their view of the case with the government of France. At the same time, the Austrian Government announced its possession of the Duchies.

The two Powers are now reduced to the position and rights accorded them by the Treaty of Vienna, which retains its European validity.

A circular note of Count Mensdorff refers to the late declaration made by Austria at Frankfort, to the effect that Austria will observe the Gastein Convention until a definite settlement of the question of the Duchies is arrived at, and that the cession of the sovereignty of Holstein, by order of the Emperor of Austria, for the 11th of June.

The Saxon Chamber of Deputies had voted the credit requested by Government, and approved the projected armaments.

In the Prussian Chamber, a debate on the Reform Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on the 4th instant, when a great number of speakers took part in the discussion. Count Bismarck declared his intention to support the Government, and said it had never been his desire to pass a vote of censure upon them. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, because if necessitated it would both defeat the bill and turn out the Government. After a long debate, Mr. Gneisbeck, in calm speech, declared that the bill had been deliberately prepared, that the intentions of the Government were sincere and earnest on the question, that a grave responsibility would rest with those who rejected the desire to pass the measure, and that in uniting the two bills Government had acted in a spirit of conciliation and compromise. Captain Hayter's amendment was then withdrawn, and the House went into Committee, without a division, when a motion to report progress was carried, and the House adjourned.

Speaking of the financial crisis, the *Times* says:

There can indeed be no question but that the critical relations between Austria, Prussia, Italy and France have saved the Ministry. As for the present scheme of reform, its defects have been for some time patent to the world, that now the honor of the Government has been saved, there can be no reason why Parliament should continue to engage the attention of the House of Commons.

The *Daily News* says:

The Government has defeated an amendment which, if it meant anything, meant a vote of want of confidence so far as the Reform Bill is concerned. If the Government can be said to be on its ways to victory, it is over a mined causeway against masked batteries, through a converging fire of unlimited enemies, and deserters in the ranks behind them. This, we say, is a state of things which, neither for its own sake, nor for the sake of the party which is more important than a Ministry, of the cause which is more important than a party, is it desirable to prolong.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th, Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill, the Conference would not be held on account of the conditions demanded by Austria, and he regarded all prospect for the meeting of a Conference as at an end. He said both England and France had agreed that Austria's demands were tantamount to a refusal.

In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., Mr. Gladstone officially announced the failure of the negotiations, as follows: "General Peel—I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, if information, whether it is true that the proposed Conference has been given up. The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I am sorry to state that I must give an answer substantially in the affirmative to the question. The last communication made to the British Government to this effect was by a telegraph message from France, stating that in the opinion of the French Government, the conference was at an end, in consequence of an answer from Austria to the conditions that were regarded as impracticable. We are now in possession of the Austrian dispatch on the subject, and the substance of it is that she required beforehand an assurance from all the powers which were to be represented in the projected Conference that she should not ready to denounce the pursuit there of any legitimate object she might have in the settlement of the general tranquility, going on further to explain that sentiment by stating that as a matter of fact she was not affording at that moment increased military force. Under these desirous of peace, it appeared to Austria indispensable that she should be afforded, at least no meeting, any territorial augmentation or increase of power. To require such an agreement, beforehand, is regarded by France as equivalent to a refusal of confidence from Austria, and the Government of England are agreed in their view of the case with the government of France. At the same time, the meeting of a Conference must, we fear, be regarded as at an end."

Lord Stanley, in the House of Lords, made a statement in accordance with the above.

Mr. GURNEY, of share holders of Overend, Gurney county, had suggested that the shareholders should pay, at short intervals, a sum equivalent to £10 per share in the shape of loans, and the creditors should be asked to acceptable terms. This proposition is now maturing at periods of one, two and three years. A meeting was to be held shortly to discuss the proposition.

FRANCE.—The Bourse on the 4th was extremely dull. Rentes closed at 67.50, a decline of 1 per cent. lower than on the 2d. On the 5th the depression increased, and quotations fell to 67.

SPAIN.—A royal decree has been issued increasing the strength of the standing army to eighty-five thousand men.

The semi official *Correspondencia* states that the Spanish squadron merely withdrew after having fired a salute, on account of the orders it had received.

CHINA.—The Bombay mail of the 15th had arrived.

Serious disasters were anticipated at Bombay from the failure of the Indian banks, and very great firms were expected to suffer very severely. Half a million bales of cotton had been shipped since January 1st, and the shippers will have to sustain a loss of three pence, four pence and five pence per pound.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope mail of April 21 had arrived. The settlement of the Kaffrarian war had been completed.

British Kaffraria had become an integral portion of Cape Colony. Large quantities of gold had been discovered in the neighborhood of Crocodile river.

The Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, June 7.—Agra & Masterman's Bank has suspended payment. Liabilities heavy and widespread. The directors do not doubt that all will be paid in full, and that only an incontestable amount of the capital will be found insolvent. The event caused considerable commercial depression, although it was not expected. The crisis continues.

War is apparently inevitable.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th.

Financial and Commercial.

On the 4th and 5th inst., the assumption that an immediate crash of war was certain, commenced in some extent in the great centers of the money panic. The discount demand at the Bank was to a certain extent satisfied, and loans in open market at 8 per cent.

On the 6th the exchange there was no pressure, and advancing Government Securities were offered at par per cent. There was no expectation that a reduction of bank rate would be made on the 7th. The market closed steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 6, 4 P. M.—Cotton—The market on Monday was very active, and prices advanced about ⅛ per pound. The sales of the week are 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 5,000. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, June 6, 4 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 86. United States five-twenties, 61@61¼. Erie shares, 42@43. Illinois Central, 75@76.

CULVER'S FAILURE.

Stupendous Fraud Developed.

THE STATE IMPLICATED

Ex-Auditor General Slenker Taken Up.

Probable Responsibility of the State for $1,500,000.

ARREST OF CULVER, PENN & CO.

A new phase in the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., has just been developed at the Auditor General's office, Harrisburg, which the *Telegraph* of Saturday afternoon describes thus: The Petroleum Bank at Titusville, Crawford county, and the Venango Bank of Franklin, Venango county, had deposited with the Auditor General bonding like a million and a half of United States securities, as security for the issue of circulating medium. By a rule in the Auditor General's office, as the notes of these banks were sent to that department for cancellation, such securities were returned to the officers of said banks in amounts equal to the notes cancelled. It is alleged, now, that Mr. Culver, with others implicated, who were neither officers nor agents of the Petroleum or Venango banks, procured from the Auditor General's office the securities thus deposited, that they might be used in connection with the Auditor General's office could not have but known that these securities were not being possessed by the officers of said banks, from the very fact that they were sent hence from the Auditor General's office to the branch banking house of Culver, Penn & Co., New York city. A very large amount of bonds, in this way, were withdrawn from the Auditor General's office, and this fact, it is alleged, was known to the parties to carry on the business of Culver, Penn & Co., New York city. Of course, the bonds would be used as collateral security for loans made in the name of the firm, and to gain reputation at the outset by a decided stroke. Whether Benedek will advance through Moravia or Bavaria, or simultaneously with a powerful campaign for the conquest of Silesia itself, the first few days of June will probably determin. But in either case all the resources of the Prussian monarchy must be called forth in order to enable it to make head against its late ally.

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The crisis continues.

War is apparently inevitable.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th.

Financial and Commercial.

On the 4th and 5th inst., the assumption that an immediate crash of war was certain, commenced in some extent in the great centers of the money panic. The discount demand at the Bank was to a certain extent satisfied, and loans in open market at 8 per cent.

On the 6th the exchange there was no pressure, and advancing Government Securities were offered at par per cent. There was no expectation that a reduction of bank rate would be made on the 7th. The market closed steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 6, 4 P. M.—Cotton—The market on Monday was very active, and prices advanced about ⅛ per pound. The sales of the week are 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 5,000. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, June 6, 4 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 86. United States five-twenties, 61@61¼. Erie shares, 42@43. Illinois Central, 75@76.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Condition of Affairs in Texas.

Colonel Roberts in the City.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

Lives of Federal Officers Threatened in Charleston.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Affairs in Texas.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, arrived to-day. He represents matters as quiet in Texas, though he does not regard the people as loyal now as they were one year ago. The cotton crop, he states, would have been very large in that State had it not been for the great heavy floods which have destroyed at least one-half of it. He further adds the free labor system is working well.

Fenian Affairs.

Colonel Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is in town, and is expected to speak to-morrow at the national fair. He has been called on by several members of Congress. Roberts, it is said, will appear before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to urge the repeal of the neutrality laws.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Affair.

The special committee appointed by the House to investigate the assault committed on Mr. Grinnell have adjourned for one week. General Rousseau, who will be summoned before the committee, has left the city for a week.

Fenianism in Charleston.

The *Chronicle* has letters from Charleston which state that several army officers stationed there have lately received serious threats of assassination.

Libel Suit.

In an important libel suit here, covering a case where the present Collector of Internal Revenue wrote a letter to the Secretary of War denouncing a man as disloyal, the party aggrieved has failed to produce the original letter, the Secretary of War refusing to give it up in a reply to an application by the court for the same. The attorney replied with the following decision: Letters on file with the heads of Departments are privileged communications; unless their publication have been authorized no copies should be taken at private request, and the production of the originals cannot be compelled in a suit between individuals. It has been ruled that such communications cannot be made the foundation for an action for libel; then I think the head of a department is bound not to produce a paper on file in his office.

Tax on Cigars.

Delegations of Western tobacco manufacturers are here to protest against the proposed modification by the Senate of the tax on cigars.

Canal.

Mr. Wentworth has presented a memorial to the House of citizens of Illinois, for a survey of the route of a canal connecting the Mississippi and Illinois rivers at Hennepin.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The Neutrality Laws—Violations of the Excise Law—Prizes Captured During the Rebellion—Treasury Statement—The Fenian Chiefs—Meeting Postponed, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, June 17.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The morning papers have the following specials from this city:

The Committee on Foreign relations will probably be ready to consider the proposed repeal of our neutrality laws by week after next. Mr. Banks is expected to speak in advocacy of the measure, and Mr. Raymond will avail himself of the occasion to review the whole Mexican question and show the history of intervention.

INFRACTION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

The excise law was largely violated to-day, hundreds of liquor saloons being kept open secretly, while many of the wholesale shops sold freely.

MEETING POSTPONED.

A meeting of citizens advertised to be held in this city, has been indefinitely postponed.

PRIZES DURING THE REBELLION.

The records of the Fourth auditor's office show that during the late rebellion naval forces of the United States captured over fifteen hundred prizes, some of which were worth as high as $1,000,000 and thousands dollars. The most important captures of cotton, rice, and notions were made. It is stated that the secretary of the Navy has a weekly list of the only outstanding claims are in these prizes.

THE FENIAN CHIEFS.

President Roberts, accompanied by Major Haggerty, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel, at an early hour Saturday morning. The object of his visit is to induce the radical members of both Houses to give their support to the resolutions repealing the neutrality laws. He has had long conversations with Senators Wilson, Nye, Wade and Steward, Speaker Colfax, Logan, Ashley and Schenck, all of whom he said to-day expressed warm sympathy with the cause represented.

James Stevens has been visited by large numbers of the Fenian chiefs in Dublin on Wednesday, and was carried by the water under the wheel and speedingly mangled. She was only 14 years of age, and a beautiful, interesting child.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: The Logan Guards have determined to attend the regimental flag presentations at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, by the Logan Guards, which takes place Lieut. Colonel Shellenberger in command as captain. This company made the first morning report in Harrisburg, on the 18th April, and having the right of the column through Baltimore and at Washington, were the first volunteers on the Capitol steps at Washington.

Henry Heath, Esq., has been appointed by Governor Curtin a Notary Public for Meadville.

The Reading *Times* says that a fellow named Hare has been going about that city, claiming that he is a disabled soldier, and begging. The police have observed that he lost his arm six-teen years ago in a machine shop. He fell in with a stranger from Pittsburgh on Sunday morning at about two o'clock, whom he robbed of his coat, a lever watch, and a small amount of money.

Governor Curtin and State Treasurer Kemble left Harrisburg on Friday for Washington, at the summons of the Treasurer of the United States, to receipt for the three-quarters of a million of dollars to be paid to the State of Pennsylvania by the United States. As an evidence of the economical manner in which, according to the national authorities by State Treasurer Kemble, it is only fair to make the fact known that the United States Treasurer has conducted but six hundred and seventy dollars from Pittsburgh. The Government at Washington will not claim a further reduction to meet the revenue tax.

Friday morning early, a fire broke out in the extensive saloon and restaurant, which is located on Frankford street, above Harrison, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and in a brief space of time the entire structure was in one mass of flames. The fire communicated to the cotton mills of Foster & Co., adjoining on the south, which were also destroyed. Mr. Gorsel's store is entirely consumed. The loss on the saloon is an insurance of $72,000, in a number of Philadelphia and foreign insurance companies. Mr. Foster's loss is estimated at $40,000, upon which he has an insurance of $15,000. By this disastrous conflagration over one hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

What a Woman May Wear.

Mrs. Mary E. Walker was arrested in New York for appearing in public dressed in male costume, whereupon she showed flight, and the arrest was declared irregular. She was told that she could wear her custom without fear or favor. She and her gear are described as follows:

Mrs. Walker is a slender, medium height, of slender form, her face having a distinctly feminine cast. She is of the class of women known as "good looking," and would be handsome in any coward sign of this fact. Her enthusiasm is great, and she uses her tongue freely. She dresses on this occasion in a full coat of dark brown, and a lamp, or frock, which fits big closely at the waist and is flared at the flound, where she wears a collar like that ordinarily worn by ladies. From the waist the goat is very full, and hangs in folds below the knee. Below these comforts, gathered at the ankles, and a small black jockey hat, complete her attire.

At a social gathering at the parsonage of the M. E. Church, in Mottville, St. Joseph Co., Michigan, on the evening of the 31st ult., a young lady, resident of the place, took from the pastor's table a picture of Lincoln, representing the death-bed of our lamented Lincoln, exclaiming, as she took it up, "Here is a picture I would not have in my house." The pastor mildly replied that perhaps a different opinion upon such matters. She then remarked that she thought it was so sinful in her life as when she heard of his assassination she was glad, and raised right up and down, and clapped her hands." The pastor then took the picture from her, and laid it in its place on the table. She left the house, but returned it from her the second time and laid it in its place, remarking that if he (the pastor) would very greatly admire it, judging from what she had said. The next morning the picture was found under the table, the glass and frame having been torn in pieces by some hands, which must have been clapped for it on that sad and mournful occasion.

THE Treasury Department at Washington has adopted the designs for the new United States Mint at Carson City, Nevada. The style of the building is the Italian style of architecture; will be two stories high; its general dimensions eighty-nine and one half by fifty-nine and one-half feet, and will be about forty feet from the ground to the cornice. The entire building will be fifty feet in length, with a pedimented front, surmounted by an observatory. The windows of this fact without one aberration from the statement of the proposition. I have myself spent many a night in these localities during the ravages of the epidemic, and never felt that it was in any peril while I kept awake, and the best security for that is to keep in motion."

General Meade visited the Board of Trade Rooms in Buffalo on Saturday, and made a

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLELEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

REMARKABLE ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold advanced nearly eleven per cent. in Wall street on Saturday. The certainty of a European war, and continued failures in England, produced a sudden and generally unexpected upward turn. The heavy drain for shipment had already created considerable uneasiness in the best informed monied circles, and it is not at all likely that the apprehension as to the future movement will be allayed by the most recent arrival. It is well known that the drain had trenched very much on the available gold supply in the country, and the news, therefore, fell upon an extremely sensitive condition of affairs so far as gold was concerned. The effect of the news on the price of Government stocks, in Wall street, was not material, the money market being easy, and confidence unshaken. A sympathetic movement in trade prices, for certain articles, will most likely follow, but there appears to be no serious disturbance in the general financial condition. With gold at the present pitch, importations are not likely to be brisk, and foreign orders will be sent forward with caution.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT.

The proposition made by Governor CURTIN for simultaneous action by the States, on the constitutional amendment just passed by Congress, is very generally approved, except by Democrats, as timely and judicious. The New York *Commercial* hopes Governor CURTIN's circular will be sent to all the States alike, South as well as North. The suggestion is a good one; indeed, there are many reasons why no distinction should be made. The action of Congress contemplates equality, and we should be sorry to see anything done in the spirit of seeming distrust. There are certain Southern States that, no doubt, will ratify the amendment. There may be some Northern States that will reject it. The action of each and every State is expected and desired, and a movement so patriotic and praiseworthy as that which Governor CURTIN has commenced, we think should make no distinction but embrace all the States. Such is the spirit of the amendment itself.

THE HARMONY SOCIETY AT ECONOMY.

The deeply interesting history of this remarkable Society, commenced in the COMMERCIAL a few days since, will be continued in our paper to-morrow and in future numbers. The writer has for some time enjoyed the highest privilege among this peculiar people. Possessing their entire confidence, he has employed his opportunities to obtain a thorough knowledge of their history—material, religious and personal. His articles have been prepared with scrupulous regard for the facts, and while they will import far more information than has ever before been made known, they will doubtless correct many erroneous impressions.

MEXICO—SANTA ANNA—MAXIMILIAN.

Late advices from Mexico inform us that great excitement exists among all classes at the unexpected visit of SANTA ANNA to the United States. The Imperialists are uneasy and the Liberals overjoyed. The news of his departure from St. Thomas had an unpleasant effect upon MAXIMILIAN and his advisers. It is stated that the Emperor had a vessel cruising for the purpose of intercepting the Georgia and capturing SANTA ANNA and his party, but was not quick enough. It is generally believed in Mexico, that Secretary SEWARD, during his visit to St. Thomas, gave SANTA ANNA assurances that he would receive at least indirect aid from the United States if he would attempt to restore the Republic of Mexico, and think the Republican cause in Mexico was going to ruin for want of a man of distinction and ability to take the lead of affairs. Secretary SEWARD, it is affirmed, told the General that he was the only man capable of harmonizing the various liberal elements and insuring success. The publication of the correspondence between the United States and France, and the notes of Mr. SEWARD to the American Minister at the Court of Vienna, have also had much effect on both parties in Mexico. The Liberalists have become bold and defiant, and the Imperialists alarmed, and they are organizing, or attempting to organize, a great national party. It remains to be seen whether his Majesty can organize such a party, or raise out of the native population of Mexico an army powerful enough to sustain his Empire. It is thought that possibly the natives will cry out now, "Long live the Empire," and receive his arms and ammunition. But let these troops get fired with the old cry of "God and Liberty," and their old fierce hatred of the "foreigner" will come back, and they will turn on him in such style as only Mexico can indorse. There are now secret Liberal organizations all through Mexico, and arms and munitions of war concealed in various parts. When the French soldiers and flag disappear from Mexico, naught will be left behind that can give a gleam of hope for the maintenance of MAXIMILIAN's crown for a single month.

In a financial way the government is on the verge of bankruptcy. There is not money enough in the treasury to supply the most urgent wants of the Empire, and the monthly expenditures exceed by millions the monthly receipts. The people are groaning under the duties levied, and if they are raised much more it will be utterly impossible to pay them.

The people plainly see that the United States have assumed a position involving the defense of the Liberals. To counteract this feeling the Imperialists are using men and money in spreading the report, far and near, that it is on the part of the United States the policy of aggrandizement, which will eventually destroy Mexico and annex it piece by piece to this country. It is doubtful if any effect can be produced on the Mexican people by such argument. The only hope of MAXIMILIAN is, that France will not withdraw her soldiers, and will continue to furnish the larger sums of money needed to carry on the government. If France were to-day to withdraw these, the Empire would be buried to-morrow.

ENGLISH POLITICO-RELIGIOUS MISSION AT HONOLULU.

We have several times referred to the operations of Bishop STALEY, of the English Episcopal Church and his Reformed Catholic Church in the Sandwich Islands. We make no animadversions upon it as a Christian effort. We do not call in question the right or propriety of any endeavors to advance the moral, social and religious condition of the Hawaiians. But Bishop STALEY's way of doing it we hesitate not to pronounce disgraceful and palpably unjust to the American missionaries who had been assiduously and successfully engaged in that noble work for forty years before the English movement was begun. American ministers of religion had reduced the barbarous language to writing, had taught a larger proportion of the people to read than are blessed with that accomplishment in some of the wealthiest of the British Isles, had established schools and academies, had organized churches, some of which are among the largest in the world. And they had assisted with their republican knowledge in organizing constitutional government in place of the ancient savage absolutism, and they had elevated the mass of the natives from the lowest debasement of savage life to a comparative state of civilization. Laws, courts, manners, business, morals and religion had, under their christian and American influence, taken the place of the old despotism, slaughter, and idolatry.

It was not necessary for the furtherance of any *good* end to depreciate their work, as Bishop STALEY did in this country, nor to misrepresent the condition of the people of their charge, nor to malign and slander them. The *Pacific Advertiser*, published at the Islands, charges the Bishop with uttering what was untrue. And every tolerably well informed American knows that his statements were contradictory to the general testimony of visitors and residents at the Islands, who have had better opportunities of knowing than his brief stay there has afforded him.

But it is not as a missionary of religion that Bishop STALEY and his deeds and words demand consideration at the hands of the secular press. A great number and variety of circumstances conspire to show that the newly awakened British interest in these Islands is traceable to a political and commercial rather than a religious origin.

To say nothing of the impatience among British residents under the American ideas of civilization embodied at the Islands, nor of the silly pronunciamento of LORD PAULET, commander of a sloop-of-war, declaring the Islands a port of the British empire in 1843, we have later evidence of the political bearing of the religious movement. It began when our internal troubles were embarrassing our country. Four years ago, the London Quarterly, a church and government paper, referred with satisfaction to the new mission which seeks to reproduce a genuine branch of our church in the Islands, and immediately adds:

"Other changes have given us a fresh interest in those distant Islands. The wise courage of T. S. LYMAN in bowing the colony of British Columbia (already advanced with great strides to wealth and power), gives a new value to those natural halting places in the vast Pacific ocean."

At a later date the Bishop of Oxford, in an address delivered at Leeds, England, says of the Islands: "The importance of planting the English church in the Islands, chiefly on account of their geographical position. With an eye not single to the religious interest, the Bishop says:

"And remember, there are peculiar reasons in the position of these very islands why we should not lose the opportunities of their behalf. There are, *first of all, political and national reasons*. It is of the utmost moment to us that that friendliness which now exists in this people to us should be continued. They lie upon the very highway of the commerce of our new and growing colony of British Columbia especially, and therefore the establishing the injury which might be done to English commerce if these islands were alienated from us, and it by any hostile disaffected state of the world were possessed by enemies of this country; so that it is your interest, even as regards the things of this world, to found a branch of your church there, and, by that means, to secure its friendship and binding tie, to attach them in affection to your service."

This "deliverance" of the Bishop, like that of the *Review* has rather a strong savor of mammon and nationality, for a plea in behalf of Christian missions. And Bishop STALEY has pursued the same strain in the speeches he has during the last year delivered among the Episcopal churches of this country. The American influence and ideas in the Island, the results of forty-six years of friendly and judicious effort, stand in the way of the British scheme for getting the ascendency in these convenient "halting places" for British commerce, American ideas and influence in the native population, whom they have elevated, on their side. The King and the English residents naturally take the opposite position. The English argument would suit our relations with the Island much better. Our trade and possessions on the Pacific are more important, our commerce with China and Japan will advance with giant strides on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, and even now we have regular and frequent packets between San Francisco and Hawaii. We cannot, therefore, be indifferent to the aggressive commercial and political policy of England in that quarter. And we think that the lawn that is borrowed to sanctify and veil that policy will hardly reconcile us to it.

That the Bishop of Oxford and the English *Review* should plead in this style for their scheme, in their own country, is not surprising. But that an English Bishop should come to our country and solicit funds for the furtherance of a project involving, as the very plea demonstrates, to uproot American influence and to encroach on American privileges in those gems of the Pacific, is a type of effrontery which it would be hard to parallel with another. And we cannot but express our gratification, as Americans, that it was so regarded to a considerable extent in the Episcopal Church, to which the ungracious and unhandsome appeal was made.

If we needed any apology for this handling of Bishop STALEY and the British method of getting a good halting place, on the way to their possessions north of Oregon, we could find it in the fact that the like exception which we take to the English mission, as a politico-religious policy, has been taken by the English to the Roman Catholic mission at the Islands, which, says the *Quarterly Review*, has proved a failure because "it is identified, in the popular mind, with French arms and French designs," and it might have been added, with French brandy, for all three go hand in hand in connection with the introduction, some years since, of the French Catholic priests, under the auspices of a French Admiral. And the failure of the Roman Catholics affords occasion to the English for saying apologetically, "so that, in founding the See of Honolulu, we cannot be charged with intruding one bishop into the field of another." A pity it is, that they had not been as tender and considerate of their reputation for country, in reference to the American ministers who had cultivated the field for nearly half a century, and matured a civilization and raised a race of Christian people.

MAKING CONFESSION.

MR. DAWES, of Massachusetts, took occasion to make a confession on the floor of the House of Representatives, on Thursday last. He is one of the fairest men of the body to which he belongs. Sensible of having pursued the wrong course ever since the session began, on the question of admitting loyal members from the Southern States, he confessed the fault, and set an example that might be extensively followed, with advantage both to the members and the country.

The circumstances under which Mr. DAWES made his confession gave peculiar point to it, and afforded a vivid illustration of the working of the rule by which the majority in Congress have been governed. A rule is to be judged only by the result of its operation. Under this rule, fanatics, a red-mouthed, defiant rebel, from Maryland, had been admitted to his seat; and there he stood, defending the right to secede, applauding the act of secession, and extolling BOOTH and SURRATT as martyrs. There he stood, a member of the House, admitted under the rule which kept out such men as MAYNARD, STOKES and other men, all of them as loyal and true as any that enforced the rule. So long as the House acted practically on the State suicide idea this inconsistency was inevitable. But when that idea was distinctly repudiated by the adoption of the amendment, and it was settled that the States were in the Union, because they were never out, the only point to be decided was, what kind of men shall enter Congress? The amendment to the Constitution, adopted as the substitute for the scheme of Mr. STEVENS based on the State suicide idea, determines this point,—and Mr. DAWES confessing is, that he has been, from the first, hostile to admitting loyal members separately, on their qualifications, and opposed to keeping them out all in a batch, because simply there were some—probably a good many—disloyal people in the South. In his estimation it was a blunder to keep loyal men out, and probably the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, while HARRIS was poisoning the very atmosphere of the House with his treason, felt keenly how, with such a man in the House and such men as MAYNARD, STOKES and others vainly endeavoring to get in, the rule to which Congress had for half a year submitted, was impeached and utterly condemned. The confession of Mr. DAWES was in these words:

He would say that when a loyal and true man came from any loyal and true district he would not only vote to admit him to a seat on the floor, but would welcome him with open arms. There never had been a time that he would not have done. He had always been anxious for an opportunity of making these selections and distinctions between the loyal representatives of loyal districts in those Southern States and those who came with bloody red hands and as the representatives of traitors; and it had been his desire that the credentials of every member and every man claiming to be represented should be presented to a proper committee—he cared not what committee it was, but a committee charged with the duty of making known to the House, on investigation, whether he came from a loyal constituency as a loyal representative—the choice of a loyal people.

Although he said he had been brought to his feet to reconcile his action with his sentiment, he did not succeed, simply because that was an impossibility, he having all the session pursued one course while his own judgment, as he declared, taught him quite another should have been chosen. It is not to be doubted that the confession of Mr. DAWES would have been that of nine-tenths of those who have acted with him had they spoken as frankly as he spoke.

No one doubts that had the course which Mr. DAWES declares he has all the while been in favor of, been pursued, the rupture between the President and Congress, and all the bitter consequences, would have been prevented.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

We are glad to hear that the Government at Washington made a prompt effort, and is still using its influence, in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada, and that there is a good prospect of success. Considerable correspondence has passed between Mr. SEWARD, the Governor General and the British Minister, the good effects of which are seen in the postponement of all proceedings in Canada looking to the trial and punishment of the prisoners. Although not much of a definite character is known, it is given out that the friends of the Fenian prisoners have every reason for being not alarmed for their fate. "President" ROBERTS is now in Washington on this business, and he has found that while the Government was prompt to observe its neutrality obligations, it has been no less prompt and will be no less vigilant to secure humane treatment for the victims of the unfortunate enterprise.

PLATFORM MAKING.

The Union men of the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana, met in Convention, at Lawrenceburg, on Thursday last, Hon. JOHN H. FARQUHAR, the present representative, having declined a re-nomination, Col. IRA G. GROVER, late of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, was unanimously nominated for Congress. The district is a close one, Mr. FARQUHAR having carried it by but sixty-six. Under such a state of things the Union men found no margin on which to quarrel among themselves. They therefore dismissed all personal feeling and came together actuated only to get as squarely on the platform of true ideas and sound principles as possible. They succeeded admirably, the following being the foundation timbers:

"*Resolved*, 1, That this canvass should be conducted by the Union party, not against Congress or the President, but against the Copperheads, who are the common enemies of both, and who are the inveterate foes of the Union and the best friends of the rebellion.

"2. That the Union of these States has not been dissolved, and can not be, except by a successful revolution. And that we are in favor of the immediate admission to seats in Congress of the loyal Representatives from the States of Tennessee, and Arkansas, duly elected according to law, and that we are in favor of admitting to seats, and to equal rights in Congress loyal men from the other Southern States, as fast as they can be ascertained to be qualified, according to legal and constitutional tests.

It is to be observed that, as a general thing, a sensible improvement has taken place in platform making. It necessarily follows the improvement in ideas, and in temper generally, and the wise action of Congress.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE,—Professor PATTERSON, selected by the Republican caucus to succeed Senator CLARK, from New Hampshire, is a member of the present House. He is a man of fair abilities, though little distinguished. He was nominated over Senator CLARK, who has occupied a seat in the Senate nine years. Mr. PATTERSON was born in Henniker, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, July 24, 1823. He received his education at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1848. From 1850 to 1859 he was a Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College, after which he was transferred to the chair of Professor of Astronomy and Meteorology in the same institution. From 1856 to 1861 he was School Commissioner for Grafton county, and also Secretary of the Board of Education for the State. In 1862 he was a member of the State Legislature, and was subsequently elected to the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

THE Argentine Republic, occupying neutral ground in the war between Spain and the South American Republics up to the time Valparaiso was bombarded, has probably by this time made common cause with them against the foreign enemy. It is clear that Spain before had found her match, even if she had not given up the contest. Neither she nor the rest of the world dreamed that the South American people possessed so many resources, or such patriotic ardor as they have shown. The contest has elevated the people of those countries immensely, and secured for them an enviable standing in the future. On the contrary, Spain has covered the name of Castile and very unenlightened nation on the globe, and has been badly beaten at all points.

AFTER what our Government did to suppress Fenianism, the Montreal *Gazette* charges that it has been guilty of bad faith, of violating its neutrality obligations, been false to everything and everybody, and stands before mankind guilty of every crime that can be named. So much for meddling, the Fenians will say. On the other hand, the Montreal *Transcript* takes another view of it, and says:

"Know-nothingism is not yet dead, it is only sleeping; and the wide ramifications of the Fenian conspiracy, which has been carried on under the less numerous party more powerful than they were when they were known as Know-Nothings a few years ago. We speak in all sincerity when we declare our belief that the result of the British movement is likely to prove more dangerous to the United States than to England, and that the Americans have allowed a monster to grow within their country which will turn upon and rend them."

ATTENTION is called by the Chicago *Tribune* to a curious statement in the replies of the Presidents of the great Telegraph lines to certain interrogatories propounded to them by Postmaster-General DENNISON. It is stated, for instance, that the cost of constructing a line of six wires from Washington to New York, would be $935 25 per mile. So it would, probably, if the poles were mahogany, or the wires silver. Any competent telegraph builder will contract to put up a line of six wires, equal to any in use in the United States, for $350 per mile, and to duplicate the whole telegraph system of the country at that rate.

FOR the post of Naval officer at New York a regiment of applicants are plying the President, who, it is said, has given out that he shall not fill the vacancy just at present. As illustrating the greed for office, it may be stated, that as long ago as the 14th of April last, one individual started for Washington talking with him the intelligence that the physicians had pronounced Mr. ODELL past recovery, and that he must die within a few weeks.

THE address issued by SANTA ANNA, if it had an object, does not appear to have been successful. His countrymen repudiate it, and are preparing to have their views understood through a counter address which Mr. ROMERO, representative of the Mexican Republic, will shortly put forth. It is pretty clear that if Mr. SEWARD relies on accomplishing much with SANTA ANNA he is likely to have a dead failure on his hands.

IN New York, bone boiling and soap factories are regarded as an enemy to health. when located in the midst of a population, and measures have been taken to suppress them as nuisances of the worst description. In Pittsburgh there are many nuisances of the kind, and it cannot be doubted that their influence is extremely detrimental.

A CAUCUS of Union members of Congress is said to have been held, at which it was resolved not to take action upon the bills which accompanied the Constitutional Amendment, but to let the latter go forth as the basis upon which the party are willing to adjust the vexed question of reconstruction.

THE Tariff Bill will probably be reported to the House this week. The Committee are said to have made important changes, but they keep their action secret. Apprehensions are entertained that free-trade and the dog days will prove too much for tariff revision.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the telegraph expedition in Siberia, writes a letter to a friend in Cincinnati, giving some interesting facts. He says he has slept out doors with a few wild, wandering Kosaks when the mercury was frozen at 45° below zero, and many a night have I passed on my dog sledge, with no covering but the dark blue Polar sky, with a temperature of 20° and 30° below zero. He speaks of a woman, a handsome one, too, about twenty-two years of age, who drove a team of reindeers with a loaded sledge fifty versts in one day, and at night slept out in the snow, with no covering except the clothes she had worn during the day, and in a temperature 45° below zero, or 75° below the freezing point.

E. B. Woodward, an accomplished musician and teacher of dancing, died a few days since near Stroudsburg, after a brief illness, caused by eating rhubarb or "pie plant."

PERSONAL.

—The arrival in Paris of a black millionaire is announced—the Duke de Bouton qui Perce (swelled pimple), the wealthiest of the ex-Emperor Soulouque's courtiers. His fortune is stated to be seven millions; and a spendidly decorated and furnished hotel has been prepared for him in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice.

—A private letter to a gentleman from General Brisbin, dated Washington, June 13th, says: "Mr. Stevens was in the House to-day, and spoke on the reconstruction amendment to the Constitution. He is still feeble, but mending slowly. I asked him what ailed him, and he replied about seventy years, he believed. He subsequently said his liver was very much affected; and when I hinted that some people thought his gall touched, he said, 'Yes, it is very bitter.' No apprehensions need be felt by Mr. Stevens' friends, for he will undoubtedly get well. He never spoke more powerfully than he did to-day."

—William Page has finished his historical painting of Admiral Farragut. It represents the Admiral lashed to the shrouds of the Hartford, as he appeared during the great naval fight in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864. The picture will shortly be on exhibition at the Mercantile Library in New York city.

—The golden wedding of the venerable Presiding Bishop of the United States, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and his estimable lady, took place at the Episcopal and family homestead in Rock Point, Vermont, on the borders of Lake Champlain, last week, and continued from Wednesday evening to Friday morning. The Bishop is now in his seventieth year, having been married in 1816, and both he and Mrs. Hopkins are in the most robust and excellent health.

—The European Republican Committee, of which Mazzini is the leading member, have given credentials to Mr. Louis Bulewski, now in Boston, who is engaged in establishing communication between the European republicans and their friends here.

—Captain Coles, of the British Navy is about building a new turret ship for the navy at the yard of the Messrs. Laird, Glasgow. Captain Coles' plan for a turret is to be tested by fitting at short range, on the turret of one of his ships already built, a steel bolt from a 300-pounder Armstrong gun, weighing 12 tons.

—General Robert Toombs is said to be sanguine that he will yet call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill. He is in Havana, and an exchange says he has purchased a large tract of land in that city, with whom he left on deposit a neat bit box said to contain $20,000 in gold. The day after he borrowed $3,000 of the bank, leaving the box as security. As he did not turn up afterwards the box was examined and found to contain a quantity of No. 3 buckshot.

—John Brandin, alias Cooper, the Conners Creek Mich., murderer, now in jail at Detroit, has been sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor for life—the highest penalty fixed by law in that State. The prisoner received his sentence with the most composure.

—The crops are looking unusually well in the Upper Cedar Valley, and, indeed, throughout Northern Iowa. Farmers say Iowa will, if present prospects hold good, have a much larger crop of wheat than ever before.

—The income lists in Boston generally show a considerable falling off from the incomes of 1865, in some districts the decrease reaching one-third of the entire amount.

—The clerical force at the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners is still kept busily employed in hunting up the record of Union soldiers who died during the late rebel prisons, with a view to turn over to their surviving relatives the back pay due them from the Government at the time of their decease. As the necessary data for the settlement of such claims is in many instances difficult to obtain, it will probably be several months before the business of the office is thoroughly completed.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO. To weakly females and invalids the above articles are the best of tonics. We also have on hand every fine stock or pure Old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland gin, in cases. Also, pure black ferry Rye Ale of which may be seen selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, and the public can depend upon every article that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and the best in the market.

M'CLARAN & M'BENNAN, Druggists,
Jy6 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

EVERY WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING
MACHINE
IS WARRANTED.

And instructions given in its use at the home of its purchaser, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

HEMMING,
TUCKING,
QUILTING,
BRAIDING,
CORDING,
FELLING,
RUFFLING,
BINDING, &c.,

Done on these Machines—DONE TO PERFECTION. We solicit an examination before making a purchase.

WM. SUMNER & CO.
No. 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Je6

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called moth patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Price $2 00. my15-wkr-3m

GEORGE MUIR,

OF

ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE

REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not control over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address), and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
NO. 81 MARKET STREET.

☞ Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 00.
Je18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the UNION FIBRE OIL COMPANY, at their office, No. 29 Wood street, on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 3 P. M.
Je16-2t WM. MUSSELS, Secretary.

DRUG STORE
FOR SALE.

A Retail and Prescription DRUG STORE is offered for sale, doing a paying business, on fair terms. For particulars address "A. B.," Commercial office.
Je18-2w

FOR SALE—
STEAM FERRY-BOAT,
AT LAWRENCEVILLE. Inquire of
S. M. KIER,
Je18-1m 359 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—One PATENT STEAM TANK, for rendering Tallow Grease.
One CYLINDER STEAM BOILER, 32 inches diameter, 4 feet long, with smoke-stack.
One FEED PUMP and PIPE TILE, holds 3,000 pounds.
One do do do holds 1,000 do
SWEET IRON SOAP FRAMES.
WM. KENNEDY & CO.,
Je18-1m 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

LEATHER BELTING—
CHESSMAN & CLARK,
NO. 11 GHOST, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of every description of Patent riveted, Centennial and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired a short notice. Particular attention paid to belts for Saw Mills and Iron Works. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.
Je18-3m CHESSMAN & CLARK.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE—Containing 108 acres, all fenced; about 80 acres cleared; about 30 acres of timber; the improvements are a large two-story brick dwelling, barn, stable and other outbuildings. The above farm is situated in the village of Mount Washington, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and is but a few minutes' walk from the depot. The above farm will be sold low for cash. Apply to
R. M. N. & CO.,
Je18 122 Fourth street.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act passed the 1st day of March, 1836. The partnership to be conducted under the name of
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
In the City of Pittsburgh, and for the purpose of manufacturing and selling STEEL and its products. The general partners are REUBEN MILLER and CHAS. PARKIN, of the City of Pittsburgh, and GEORGE W. BARR, of the Borough of Lawrenceville. The special partners are SAMUEL M. KIER and SAMUEL DUFF, of the Borough of Lawrenceville. Each of the special partners have contributed Twelve Thousand, five Hundred Dollars in cash. The business to commence on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, and to terminate on the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR,
CHAS. PARKIN,
General Partners.
SAMUEL M. KIER,
SAMUEL DUFF,
Special Partners.
Je18-6w

GENERAL PARTNERS.
REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR,
CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.
SAMUEL M. KIER,
SAMUEL DUFF.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel
Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.
Special attention paid to the TOOL and DIE STEEL.
OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.
IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.
Pittsburgh, June 18 1866. Je18-1y

SIXTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS
Approved and Certificates issued in the Clerk's office up to June 15, 1866.

John Sommers	tavern	1st ward	Pittsburgh.
Mary Ann Cook	tavern	1st ward	Pittsburgh.
John W. Kisler	tavern	1st ward	Pittsburgh.
Thomas Kelly	tavern	1st ward	Pittsburgh.
F. W. Woerpe	tavern	1st ward	Pittsburgh.
Peter Schmidt	tavern	1st ward	Pittsburgh.
Hugh Sadlie	tavern	1st ward	Pittsburgh.
Jacob Schmidt	tavern	2d ward	Pittsburgh.
B. Beckman	grocery	2d ward	Pittsburgh.
Jacob Schmidt	tavern	2d ward	Pittsburgh.
Valentine Feil	tavern	2d ward	Pittsburgh.
Peter Schmidt	tavern	2d ward	Pittsburgh.
Daniel Bolen	tavern	2d ward	Pittsburgh.
Louis Lenz	tavern	3d ward	Pittsburgh.
Jacob Schmidt	tavern	3d ward	Pittsburgh.
Jacob Schmidt	tavern	3d ward	Pittsburgh.
Mary Ann Wilson	tavern	3d ward	Pittsburgh.
Thomas Morgan	tavern	3d ward	Pittsburgh.
Thomas Morgan	tavern	3d ward	Pittsburgh.
Jacob Schmidt

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

CURE FOR GARGET.

A tablespoonful of saltpetre given to a cow once a day, for three or four days, is an effectual remedy for the garget. It can be given in a mash, if the cow is hearty, or in a dough pill, so says a New York farmer.

TO CURE SCRATCHES ON HORSES.

A correspondent of the *American Farmer* says: Keep the fetlock clean with Castile soap-suds, and then wash them twice a day with butternuts. Give them a good rubbing at each time.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Take one pound of mercurial ointment, and three pounds fresh lard, well mixed together. Turn the sheep upon its back and anoint the bare spot under each leg, and also around each place where the "scab" has appeared. Keep the subject from the weather a few days.

BREAKING COLTS.

"David," in the *Germantown Telegraph*, says he is strongly opposed, both in principle and practice, to "breaking colts"—that is, allowing them to attain the age of two or more years before taking them in hand for learning the principles which are to form so important a part in their future life. Then should be no "breaking" about it. The education should begin as soon as the colt is born, and, if properly attended to, will be perfect by the time he is large enough to drive. Being led or tied with a halter should be his first lesson, and the sooner he learns it the shorter the struggle and the more permanent the lesson; never give him a chance to get loose, for once loose he will remember it for a long time; and, if the lesson no too often permitted, he will make a proficient in this and many other things.

SALT IN FATTENING SWINE.

A correspondent states some interesting experiments to test the use of salt in fattening swine. He selected two pair of barrow hogs, weighing 300 lbs. apiece. One pair received with their daily allowance of food, two ounces of salt; the other pair, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week, it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight it was increased to two ounces apiece. After four months, the weight of the salted pair was 350 pounds, each, while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only 300 pounds. The experiment was repeated with almost the same result. The correspondent feeds young pigs according to their age, a quarter of an ounce daily; breeding sows very little during spring time, and during the heat of summer withholds it in a degree from all, as it induces thirst and a liability to disease.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

The *Working Farmer* says on this subject: "Improvement in modes of culture means simply that the land shall be underdrained, if wet; plowed deep, subsoiled, and cultivated thoroughly, so as to keep the weeds down, the surface of the ground constantly stirred, and open to the ingress of the air and dews. The atmosphere is a storehouse of plant food, carbon, ammonia, and other vital elements of crops, but it cannot penetrate a baked, closely packed soil, in order to produce those changes in its chemical condition, which are the wonderful processes of plant growth are impossible. But if the surface and subsoil are loosened by deep cultivation, and pulverized thoroughly during the season of vegetation, the air circulates freely among the roots, and the rotting, the solvent of all the organic and inorganic constituents of crops, is supplied in proper quantities to produce the right conditions for the free appropriation of plant food. Thus the improved tillage of the soil develops an extra farm underneath the surface, not enumerated in the title deed, and many a farmer who to-day starves on a half crop might grow plenty on a quarter of that area, cultivated according to the methods we have indicated.

CARBONACEOUS LIQUIDS.

All liquids, says the Germantown *Telegraph*, containing carbonaceous matters, are highly valuable for irrigating plants. Cow excrement soaked or macerated in water by placing in a half-hogshead, tub or other suitable vessel, and exposing it to the sun for twenty-four hours, will furnish a most valuable stimulant, and one that may be used with advantage to every species of crop. Human manure, incorporated in the same way, with ashes, applied to squash and other similar vines, protect them from the ravages of the bug, and tend amazingly to promote their growth.

PLUM TREES IN POULTRY YARDS.

The Maine *Farmer* says: Somebody recommends setting out plum trees in the poultry yard, so that the hens will destroy the curculio that infest the plum. We think well of this plan. We have tried all sorts of ways to get rid of these pirates, without any success, except by keeping the trees in the most thrifty condition, thereby furnishing a superabundance of fruit for them. We hope some of our fruit-raisers will try this plan of setting them out in the poultry yard.

CATERPILLARS.

A correspondent writing to the *Virginian Farmer*, says a friend of his, a year or so since, discovered by accident while boiling some tar, that the boiling, or burning of it under trees infested with caterpillars would kill the last one of them. The trees near the boiling, or burning tar, I saw them myself, were literally covered with caterpillars, and every one fell and died under the trees. The tar he put into a long handled frying pan, and set on fire, it could be carried from tree to tree, and kept under each tree until the destruction of each is accomplished. This hint to fruit growers should be sufficient.

TO KEEP TIES ON WHEELS.

Hear what a practical man says on the subject: "I ironed a wagon one year ago for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use several years, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the felloes with oil is as follows: I use a long cast iron heater, made for the purpose. The oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil each felloe, an hour for a common sized felloe. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be not hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water, and the timber is much more durable. I was amused some years ago, when I told the blacksmith how to keep the tire tight on wheels, by his telling me that it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon maker will say that it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels; but what will the farmer who supports the wheelwright and smith say?"

CATTLE PLAGUE.

The *Country Gentleman* says:—"From the first opinion we had occasion to express with regard to the cattle plague, down to the present time, we have seen no reason to change the views entertained as to the supreme importance of the isolation of the infected and the killing of the diseased, as compared with any of other modes of treatment. These views have been fully corroborated in the experience of Continental Europe, and Great Britain has been brought to acknowledge their correctness, but only after suffering unspeakable losses. Dr. Voelcker, Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in a private letter to secretary Johnson, of this city, makes the following remarks:—'At last the (government has adopted stringent measures of isolation, and I am glad to say, the disease is gradually dying out; and by the time our machinery, which is now set in motion to prevent the extension of the cattle plague, shall be in good working order, I trust there will be no more stock attacked by it.'"

FETTERS.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* finds a pair of fetters buckled around the hind legs of a cow to be the best means of preventing her kicking when milked. Tieing sets as a post to hold the other to thinks it a much better way than to kick and swear at the cow.

ACTIVE MANURE.

The *Maine Farmer* says: One of the most active manures and readily within the reach of most farmers, is a mixture of leached ashes, plaster, and night soil mixed with fine soil. Let them be thoroughly worked over on a smooth spot, and allowed to stand a week before using, working it over every other day, and you have a most valuable manure at a trifling cost of time. A handful of this mixture in a hill is excellent to give corn a start. Potatoes and garden vegetables generally feel it very quick. Hen manure is an excellent ingredient in such manures, but it should be well slaked with water before mixing with other substances.

BONE MEAL FOR COWS.

A writer in *The Country Gentleman* says:—"I have noticed for years that cows, particularly at the time of the greatest flow of milk, chew bones with avidity, and was led to suppose it was because pasture constantly fed by cows in milk, when by the phosphates or bone-making qualities were being largely removed, became deficient in those quantities, and that by the use of plaster or bone meal the phosphate might be restored, or that feeding cows bone would be a substitute which nature might require.

"Last spring I received from Boston one quarter barrel of bone flour, and through misdirection did not get it in time for use for spring crops, and it occurred to me that it might be well to feed some to my cows. Consequently I opened the cask, but found the smell quite offensive, and thought my cows would not eat it; but by mixing it with salt I found, notwithstanding the smell, that they ate it with a good relish and good results; and I suggest that those persons who are troubled with premature calves, try feeding their cows bone meal, and report the result."

CAUTION AS TO THE APPLICATION OF KEROSENE.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, writing at Industry, Franklin county, says: "A few days ago a neighbor applied kerosene to a valuable pair of four year old oxen, to kill lice. Both were soon after taken sick, and one of them has died. On being opened, the smell of the oil was quite strong, and without doubt it caused the sickness and death of the animal."

KICKING IN THE STABLE.

A correspondent of the *Plowman*, gives his method of curing a horse of the practice of kicking in the stable. He says his method is to put a strap around one of the hind legs, between the fetlock and the hoof, with a small chain about two feet long attached. Whenever the horse kicks the chain will hit him and he will soon be cured.

PROPAGATING BY CUTTINGS.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: Propagating by cuttings is not nearly so well understood by people generally, as it should be. We may say by gardeners generally. Nearly all soft wood will grow from cuttings, in the hand of a careful person. It is a common way to multiply grapes, currants, gooseberries, &c., but few persons, unacquainted with horticulture, will attempt the same thing with flowering shrubs, which are usually "laid down," with which there is not the least difficulty, though with some the stress is not to be put on mere agitators. All the Arbor Vitæ can be propagated by inserting the branches of last year's wood four or five inches, without removing the leaves. Prepare the bed, dig deeply, pulverize the soil well, and put it in good order. To be sure of the cuttings growing, it should be inserted five or six inches in depth, and placed from four to six inches apart, the earth being placed firmly around them. They should be mulched, and watered moderately daily in warm weather when the ground is dry. They can be either potted in the fall, or let remain over winter, slightly protected with a little straw or long manure. Amateurs should plant grape cuttings with two eyes, the upper eye being placed a little below the surface of the ground.

SHEEP VS. BORERS.

A New Hampshire farmer has discovered that his orchard in which his sheep were pastured was free from borers, and other noxious insects, and very thrifty, while an adjoining orchard in which no sheep were allowed, was neither healthy nor exempt from those borers and insects. He thinks the presence and odor of the sheep drives off the insects.

THE APPLE MAGGOT.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says: The larva of the codling moth, or what is generally known throughout the States as the apple worm, is quite a different insect from the apple maggot. Here in Connecticut, and we presume throughout the New England States, both of these insects are very numerous, and seriously damage the apple crop every year, by rendering nearly one-half of the fruit unfit for anything except cider, or to feed to swine, and leaving but very few specimens that are not more or less injured by one or both of them. The apple maggot threatens to be more of a nuisance, even, than the apple worm. It perforates the apple through and through, in all directions, seldom coming to the surface; and while the fruit, perhaps, looks fair on the outside, the inside may be entirely honey-combed, and entirely unfit for use. Not so with the operations of the apple worm, which enters the core, leaving a portion of the apple if in the latter part of the season, fit for use. The larva of the codling moth is half an inch in length, while the apple maggot is less than a quarter of an inch.

We are not well posted in regard to the habits of the apple maggot, but will take more pains to inform ourselves in the coming season. The insect is not confined to the Eastern States merely, but has already made its appearance in the State of New York as far West as Oneida and Madison counties.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

The *Southern Cultivator* says: Thin out carefully the young fruit of choice varieties where too thickly set, and its superior size and flavor will repay the trouble, if designed either for market purposes or home use. Prune away, or rub off any superfluous and ill-placed shoots of the fruit trees, especially those of the vine. Pinch off the terminal bud of the peach tree, and vine shoots a foot or two long and naked, a strong shoot near the root may be reserved to take its place, at the end of a couple of summer's growth. The old vine above may then be cut out. Do not pinch back the shoots reserved for next year's crop, but encourage their growth as much as possible. Pinch off the extremities of shoots now in fruit, that the strength of the plant may be put to swell the bunch. Leave four to six leaves above the bunch to shade it and attract the sap. Thin out entire bunches of fruit where too crowded, and remove, if extraordinary bunches are desired, a portion of the berries from each bunch. Try applications of snipping to drive off insects and protect from rot and mildew. Suppress all injurious shoots that would draw the sap from the newly inserted grafts. Look off the points of young fig shoots, to make them swell their fruit. Water occasionally newly planted trees and strawberry beds in bearing, profusely every other day, in dry weather. All watering at this season should be done in the evening. Destroy caterpillars and other insects on your fruit trees and grape vines; kill aphides by fumigating with tobacco smoke. Destroy all slugs and snails found about fruit trees.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

First appearance in Pittsburgh of the young, beautiful and talented Comedienne,

MOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES,

MONDAY EVENING, June 18th, will be presented

FANCHON, THE MERRY CRICKET.

Fanchon Vivieux, the Merry Cricket, in which she will sing "La Vie Mauvaise," Nouvelle Marguerittes.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN,

THE EMINENT ORGANIST,

and Musical Director of Grace Church, New York, begs leave to announce that, at the urgent request of several of the most influential citizens and connoisseurs, he will give an SECOND and positively

LAST GRAND CONCERT,

ON THE

GREAT ORGAN

Just erected by George Jardine & Son, New York, on

Thursday Evening, June 21st

When he will perform a choice Programme of Classical and Popular Music.

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—In order to comply with the desire of some dilettanti to witness Mr. Morgan's wonderful Pedal Fuging, a number of seats (limited to twenty) have been reserved in the organ loft, and will be disposed of at $3 each.

Tickets will be ready on Tuesday, and may be obtained at the principal Music Stores. Doors open at 7½; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. jel8-ft

MASONIC HALL.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18th, 19th, and 20th.

Return of the old established favorites, and most popular troupe in America,

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.

NEW JOKES. NEW ACTS. NEW FACES, and NEW BALLADS.

Admission, 25c; Reserved Seats, 50c. Doors open at 7; performance at 8 o'clock. jel4-tf

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
FROM AUCTION.

Cheaper Than Ever,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street.

DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
LINEN GOODS
LESS THAN EVER.

MUSLINS 11 and 12 1-2 Cents,
PRINTS 10 and 12 1-2 cents.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS only $1 25.
SUMMONS only $2 00.
CLOAKS only $4 00.

EVERYTHING CHEAP.

my16

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods,
BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDE,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and
HAT BRACKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 & 79 Market street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SILK VESTS AND PANTS,
GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND PANTS,
LINEN AND JEAN PANTS.
FINE NECK TIES,
DERBY TIES,
ROYAL YACHT SCARFS,
FANCY TIES,

SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS,
WHITE LINEN SHIRTS,
FINE LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE,
FINE COTTON HALF HOSE,
HEAVY COTTON HALF HOSE,

SLEEVE BUTTONS,
SCARF PINS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TRAVELLING SATCHELS,
CARD CASES, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT

F. H. EATONS,
17 Fifth st.

fe13

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE—
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Opened on the 1st day of June, 1866.

Many improvements have been added to this large and popular establishment since the close of last season. "Bigfield's" Elevated Bath has been secured, and nothing will be left undone to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

It has long been admitted that Cape May possesses a better and more secure beach than any other sea side summer resort in the country. It is the only beach where ladies can bathe in the ocean by themselves with security.

Excellent railroad facilities and largely extended hotel accommodations must command for Cape May a preference over any other sea shore resort in this country.

The Columbia House is located close upon the beach, with a full ocean view from three fronts of the house; the rooms are new, and neatly built. Its lawn has a fine group of shade trees, and well laid out walks. Its dining room is very large and airy, and is scrutinized as to secure a fine ocean breeze at all times of day and evening.

There are connected with the house several fine cottages, which may be secured by families or parties who desire more private quarters than rooms in the hotel.

For rooms, &c., address

GEO. J. BOLTON,
Cape Island, N. J., or at
Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

my29-1m-eod

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs.

This delightful summer Resort will be open for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, June 2, 1866.

For further information address

GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

my21-1m

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
WEDDING CARDS
and ENVELOPES,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my24 cor. Wood and Third streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager.....W. H. LEAK.

THIS and EVERY EVENING.

GRAND, GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,

ALADDIN;
Or, The Wonderful Lamp.

Engagement of the great artistes
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS and
MR. FELIX A. VINCENT

EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CITY HALL PONTER.
JAMES THACKERY.
No. 4, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, 1 door from the principal corners in the city, and a responsible man will be sent. my24

FOURTH OF JULY
A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF
$40,000

Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including Greenbacks, Fine Farms in the West, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, &c.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 gift in Greenbacks	$1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	500
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	75
1 gift in Greenbacks	50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	1,000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	1,000
4000 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each	2,000
2000 gifts of good, Interesting Books	2,000
10 gifts of nice sewing Machines	500
6 gifts of excellent Melodeons	500
9 gifts of Watches, in gold cases	2,000
Viz: 3 Hunting and Ringe, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 Lime Gold Watches.	
11 gifts of Western Farms, to wit:	
Nine in Missouri,	

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Four in Shannon county, containing 1,531 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each; Two in Texas county each 160 acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also, Two Farms in Hamilton county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively. Also, One of 160 Acres, and Two in Grundy county, each 160 Acres. Also, 10 Interests (1-32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek Property, now producing the celebrated Flowing Well, Eureka, on Business Farm, and 4 others which will be put down in this wonderful region. These interests will be presented on or by my gift, valued at from $300 to $2,000 each. Not one of them is to be considered a "duck," but in wells producing, and others yet to be tested, and are to be drilling wells, all under the best supervision, free of further expense. Maps showing the location of said wells, &c., can be had.

Persons wishing to examine deeds, or certain articles of title as to any of the gifts, can call at my office where all the particulars may be obtained. We have no room proper to exhibit the gifts, but will therefore command their inspection at any time. This is not a lottery scheme. It is merely an effort to effect the sale of a large amount of property at a moderate profit.

CORRECT LIST, INCLUDING THE TICKET HOLDERS' NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND THEIR TICKET NUMBERS, IS KEPT AT THE OFFICE SO THAT ALL MAY READILY ASCERTAIN WHETHER THEY HAVE DRAWN PRIZES OR NOT. There will be no blanks. A gift of some kind will be given to each ticket holder. Our small gifts are photographs of the distinguished men and women of the nation.

The drawing will take place after the concert, and will be conducted by a committee of gentlemen appointed by the Ticket Holders alone to superintend the same, and see that the gifts are distributed impartially and correctly published in the papers. Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., forwarded by express.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village, willing to sell 500 miles of Pittsburgh, to which liberal inducements are offered.

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address.....$4 50
10 Tickets to one address.....9 00
20 Tickets to one address.....17 50
50 Tickets to one address.....40 00
75 Tickets to one address.....55 00
100 Tickets to one address.....75 00
500 Tickets to one address.....$3 00

Tickets selling fast—cut up your club and send us your orders with the name and address of each ticket holder.

Money may be sent at our risk, either by draft, post office order, express or register to us.

Number of tickets issued, 10,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office.

NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,
Second Floor, Chronicle Building,
PITTSBURGH.

And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. Send for circular.

We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.

Permission for publishing this advertisement solicited. All communications should be addressed to

M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO.,
Box No. 506. Pittsburgh, Pa.

jel7

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel,
Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,
Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.
WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of low, quality refined Cast Steel, Square and Octagon, Spring and Tire Steel.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 100 and 102 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office: Corner Rose and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27ly

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
best refined Iron Steel, Circular, Mills, and Cross-cut saw Plates, Rompers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME

COAL, COAL.
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.
GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r
Miners and shippers of best
YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,
For gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.
Barges loaded with dispatch.
Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.
Office, 21 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON,
mh23-3m-eod Superintendent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
is now prepared to furnish from his Youghiogheny Mines the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal, Coke and Lime Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
de26

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
Have removed to the New Building,
196 Liberty street.
Owing to the lateness of their purchases for the
SPRING TRADE,
(The senior partner being now in the East) they are prepared to exhibit goods for the
CUSTOM TRADE
AT THE VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS
that goods have yet reached.
They have and design to keep a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL in all respects to CUSTOM WORK.
mh29-Mwfly

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 49 AT CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
mh29-Mwfly

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N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
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PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

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JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.
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CHARLES ICHHART, WM. DOUGLAS,
WM. H. BROWN, WM. S. HAVEN,
JOHN MELLON. jan3-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.
Exchange on Pittsburgh bought and sold on the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

BANKING AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE
OF
SAM'L HAZLETT,
WASHINGTON, PA.
Special attention given to collections—in Washington and adjoining counties—and all business entrusted to my care. Prompt payment in Pittsburgh.
REFERENCES:
Ninth National Bank, New York City; Messrs. Alex. Brown & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; Messrs. Riggs & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C.; Messrs. Graham, Holmes & Sons, Bankers Pittsburgh; S. Brady, Esq., Cash. of Merchants Nat. Bank, Wheeling. my2-ly

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)
Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the name of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., on favorable terms, and the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, &c., in the city. OTTO HEILMAN, Cashier.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1863, will, we believe, serve as a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the First National Bank will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same able and efficient
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JAMES LAUGHLIN, A. LOE. PEASE,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. SAYLES,
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THOS. WIGHTMAN, JOHN WILSON.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
HENRY LABORDE, Vice President.
mh7

E. W. CLARK & COS BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We offer for sale Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. Loan of 1871, Free of State Tax. Interest payable in Gold in New York. U. S. 5-20 bought at a fair discount. Also, Bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are all for sale very low. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. U. S. Certificates of all kinds bought and sold. mh15-3m

HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished throughout in a manner and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The Restaurant, under the charge of Mr. BAKER & FARLEY, will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
BAKER & FARLEY.

REIBER HOUSE
Cor. Main and Mercer streets,
GREENVILLE, PA.
H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.

STATES UNION HOTEL,
606 AND 608 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It has been thoroughly IMPROVED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare favorably with any other hotel in the city. Its central location in the centre of the business portion of the city, which makes it convenient for all parts of the city, is unrivalled and True.
Rates, $2 and $2 25 per day.
Lunch from the door every 5 minutes.
ap18-3m THOS. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE,
PERRYSVILLE,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.
JOS. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.
mh18-3m

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 Wood Street,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their large and well selected stock of
ECCE HOMO, Price $1 50.
PAPERS,
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,
STEAMBOAT BOOKS,
OILED WINDOW SHADES,
ARNOLD'S GENUINE FLUID, now $1 00 per quart.
jy9

THOMAS PALMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.
Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.
Second door below Diamond Alley
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mh29-3m

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS.
92 FEDERAL ST.
GREAT BARGAINS.
LARGE ARRIVAL THIS DAY OF LATEST STYLES OF
GAITERS AND SHOES.
EVERYBODY GOING TO
M'CLINTOCK.S
GREAT SHOE HOUSE,
92 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Jel1 21aw

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
ap18-Saw

MISSOURI LAND.

HAVING SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME in Missouri, examining the country and locating lands, and having perfected arrangements with parties resident in that State for furnishing information, I am prepared to locate Government lands to be taxed favorable terms, and can enter the best of selected vacant lands at the rate of $4 per acre, including all expenses, for any parties desiring them. I am permitted to refer to CURTIS HAMLIN & MORELAND, Pittsburgh, Pa., or THOS. L. JEWETT, Esq., Steubenville, O., and applications may be made to CURTIS HOWARD, address Post office, Pittsburgh, Pa., or the undersigned, Steubenville, Ohio.
J. BUCKNER DEPREE, Jr.
my24-mwed

200 BOXES
PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
mh8 corner Wayne and Penn streets.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE. JAS. R. McCLELLAND. SAM'L H. DRUIT.

McCLELLAND & CO.,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs Carbon Oil, etc., Shamford and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
ap5-3m

PARK & BRILL,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes.
Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

HASHESH
CANDY.
THE LEADING PHYSICIANS
throughout the country are daily acknowledging the merits of HASHESH CANDY, and prove their sincerity by prescribing it in cases where all other remedies have failed. FOR ALL DIFFICULTIES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, AND EVERY DISEASE WHATEVER HAVING ITS CAUSE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM ANY DERANGEMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, HASHESH CANDY IS UNRIVALLED. PRICE 50c. AND $1 PER BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY,
151 Washington, Boston,
Sole Importers and Manufacturers. None genuine without their imprint on each box.
Wholesale Agents:
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Phila.
P. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh.

GILBERT'S
PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT
Cures Blind, Bleeding, External or Itching Piles, without the knife, pain, ligature, or caustic. Has been in use over 20 years, and is highly endorsed by Physicians. Pamphlets sent free. Sold by Druggists. Price $5. Sent by mail, on receipt of price. Address, DR. GILBERT, No. 1 Nassau street, New York. Agents wanted. jy14-6m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS.
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses in the city. Dr. Dalley's Anti-Spermatic Elastic Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c., in the city. OTTO HEILMAN, Ladies attended to by Mrs. Heilman. mh14-ly

STATIONERY.

MANILLA
PAPERS,
suitable for wrapping and mailing.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
RULERS, INKSTANDS,
PENHOLDERS, PENHOLDERS,
PEN WIPERS,
Gold Mounted Pocketbooks and Pencils. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my19 corner Wood and Third streets.

TRACING LINEN,
PROFILE PAPER,
INDIA INK,
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER,
WHITE and BOLTS,
MANILLA DRAWING PAPERS.
For sale by
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JOHN LINNEBRINK,
(Near Fitz, Fr. Co. R. R. Depot.)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
FERDINAND'S STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.
ap28

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all Kinds of
BOOKS AND WRITING PAPER, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. 9tf

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY.
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. ap21-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
to all of which the market requires, and

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Annual Sermon by the Rev. Merrick Johnson, at Christ's M. E. Church.

The commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh Female College, which began on Thursday last, embraced an annual sermon, which was delivered yesterday afternoon, in Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Penn street, by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, pastor of the Third (N. S.) Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh. The pupils of the college occupied a portion of the centre aisle of the church, and among their number was the graduating class of 1866, whose names are as follows: Misses Mary T. Dinn, Classical, Allegheny; Olivia J. Smith, Classical, Sharpsburg; Virginia L. Stevens, Classical, Zeno, Ohio; Elizabeth Dalzell, English, Enon Valley; Ellen H. Duffy, English, New Castle; Caroline H. Lynch, English, Allegheny; Elizabeth D. McCoy, English, Blairsville; Mary R. Humphrey, English, Pittsburgh; S. Elizabeth Smith, English, Sharpsburg; and Anna M. Steen, English, Pittsburgh.

A few minutes before three o'clock, the Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of Christ's M. E. Church, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., and Rev. Herrick Johnson, entered the pulpit, and the services were commenced by a voluntary by the organ, after which the quartette choir rendered Hummell's solo and quartette: "Thou art our Father," from Baumbach's sacred quartette collection. The sixth hymn, commencing:

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run," &c.,

was sung by the congregation. The Rev. E. B. Snyder then offered a fervent prayer, after which the congregation sang the 866th hymn, commencing:

"Hasten, Lord, the glorious time
When beneath Messiah's sway," &c.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson then delivered the annual sermon, taking the following text: "Who is the, O land, when thy King is a child."—*Ecclesiastes, tenth chapter, and sixteenth verse.* The reverend gentleman's theme was: "The stability of a Nation secured by the mental and moral activity of the governing power." He said, the land referred to in the text is the "land" of Persia. The word "child" did not mean a child in years, but in understanding and in heart; in intellectual power; in wisdom and knowledge. Accordingly to the Israelitish standard; according to the standard of God's law, even the best of the Persian Kings were more boys than men. There are not kings who have thrones, but they who know how to govern. One of the prophets of God, declared of the reign of Hezekiah, a King of Israel, that wisdom and knowledge should be the stability of his times, and the strength of his deliverances—the wisdom and knowledge of God, Historic fact subsequently confirmed and corroborated the prophetic utterance. Hezekiah, according to which his people were politically subject to the Assyrians, and he really under the bondage of idolatry, and freeing them from both, was one of the most worthy, honored and efficient kings that ever swayed a sceptre. He was included in the spirit of all nations. Great reforms, the improvements of industry, the progress of public improvements, disenfranchisement from grievous political oppression, distinguished deliverances and finally, years of unmerited prosperity and success, all make his reign memorable in history. He was buried in the choicest of the sepulchres of the house of David, and over his tomb even the King of Kings pronounced a glowing and peerless eulogy. An understanding that qualified him for the high and perilous duties of sovereignty, and a heart ever loyal to Him who was the source of universal empire—in other words, knowledge and wisdom, these were declared to Israel's ever stability of its times and the strength of his deliverances—the inspired prophet is the voice of God. These possessed by the ruling power will secure the perpetuity of any people, and fix the foundations of government as upon a basis of adamant. This was the clear voice of history, ringing down the centuries, that these and these alone are the conditions of stable and enduring nationality. "History is philosophy teaching by examples." Another principle is often embodied and made concrete in a historic fact. Theories find form and expression in events and material truth is realized and made actual in the world's life, while piety and knowledge are the foundings of governing power of the nation. Judah prospered. So have other Kingdoms of the earth. So will America. But the government in other lands has been a Monarchy. Here, where is it? In the people. The people is King! Each man goes to make up the sovereign. Here, therefore, wisdom and knowledge, to be the stability of our times, should be the possession of the people. The people must not be "a child." Intelligence and godliness must permeate the entire body politic—pervade and leave in the whole mass, in fact, there must be a mental and moral activity throughout all the ramifications of society, *of with us*, those conditions of the governing power are wanting, that secure the stability of a Nation. This being the case, it was well that ours is the age, and ours the land, and wisest and best the condition of knowledge is possible. We were standing in history where self and representative Government, freedom of conscience, the separation of ecclesiastical and civil power, and education for the masses are no longer the Utopian dreams of wild enthusiasts, but realized matters of fact, challenging the world's recognition. It was true a curse is the world under the blighting fruit of the tree of knowledge, yet that forbidden indulgence so perverted conscience and beclouded reason, that to-day, ignorance, the curse of God, is the world was being slowly educated up to this idea. To this the race had been prepared, and for this end men were being compelled to admit that in the broadest and highest sense "ignorance is indeed the curse of God—knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. The reverend gentleman adverted briefly to the spirit of revolution and reform as severally confronting their quota toward this desired result, showing that wherever the governing power is lodged, there must be *intelligence* to discern and *virtue* to adopt that which is wisest and best. Knowledge must also be thus conditioned or freedom is lost in anarchy or despotism. The dangers that had threatened our American institutions, life in the past had arisen in large part from ignorance. Wherever freedom and the best forms of civil life are most active, knowledge the most universal; wherever there is the highest development of general education that has been best supported, there the pillars of State stand the firmest.

But, the education, he said, must be of the *heart* as well as of the head. Moral as well as mental activity must characterize the governing power. Religion was the essential thing in intelligence. "Knowledge is Power" but to control aright, it must be in her moral restraint and guided by the precepts and principles of true wisdom. We needed and must have a *sanctified* scholarship, fear and obedience to God in all matters and events, as a political and practical, must be pervaded by the philosophy of the Gospel and baptism of With the baptism and power of true Christianity. An education with no heart in it was a perilous thing. Knowledge without religion was a Godless education. "Wisdom was scored with her most precious curses. "Woe only is great," said Napoleon. "Brute, and henceman is only truly great as he is like God. Revolutionary France declared the throne in the heavens vacant, and made proclamation that there is no God. The Sabbath was changed to a decade, and the Bible universally to a sealed Bible was paraded through the streets in mock solemnity and placed on a pyre to be burned. Society was set off in sabbaths to the goddess of reason was enthroned for worship, and the deadliest violence committed under the sacred name of liberty. If we would perpetuate the basis of our government we must shun a Godless education and a godless Christianity. A genuine christianity keeps side by side with learning. There must be the hand conjoined to me with infidelity or skepticism. A president of one of our colleges rings out the true doctrine when he says: "We do not apologize for christianity, but treat it even as a handmaid of natural science, but as the queen regent of all our studies and our lives our richest possession in time, our only hope for eternity, he wished for the ear of every man of wealth in this begrimed and busy city, and exclaimed: "O, that the great heart of humanity would hammer long enough to make men feel that investments for mind and heart yield a richer return and pay a better per cent. than investments for stomach and pocket,—that this community would be far more active in its efforts to give to immaterial interests, if its accumulated wealth, long ago, had been freely given to build up a university for young men, and a college for young women, that should have compelled for the State and nation their recognition as strong the foremost and best distinguished of the homes of science and of sanctified scholarship in the land."

Mr. Jonnson then briefly discussed the proposition that the individual should not be lost in the mass—the person in the people. We talked so much of the nation, the race and the age, that we were apt to lose sight of the importance of the separate particles of which they are composed. It was a fatal mistake to suppose that so long as a majority of the people are intelligent and honest, we are exposed to no dangers. The recent crisis through which we have passed should teach us better than this. In a land like America, where people is king, and where the ballot box is the throne of Ruin possibilities, there being no royal road to place and honor, woman's influence was the mightiest and most influential. Upon her largely rested the responsibility of deciding the question whether the king shall be a child, or virilized with the energies, and ennobled and adorned with the graces of intellectual and moral manhood. How important then that she should be privileged with the most generous and thorough culture; that to the person should be added the richer charm of mental cultivation, and above all, that her soul should be baptised into the spirit and power of the holy religion of Jesus Christ. The reverend gentleman addressed a few words of congratulation and advice to the graduating class, and closed his discourse.

The concluding devotional exercises were then observed, the congregation joining in the 1031st hymn, commencing:

"Lord, while for all mankind we pray,
Of every clime and coast,
O hear us for our native land—
The land we love the most."

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Miss Noemie De Marguerittes, a young and beautiful actress, will make her first appearance in this city this evening, selecting for her *debut* the much admired character of "Fanchon." Miss De Marguerittes, who is only sixteen years of age, is the daughter of the celebrated actoress, Madame De Marguerittes, who has already earned favorable distinction upon the stage. She is a very intelligent young lady, having received a liberal education, and can sing in German, French and Italian, as well as in English, and is well versed in the Terpsichorean art. During her engagement, which is for six nights only, she will present several new and attractive plays.

ALADDIN AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Leak will this evening present the grand spectacular play "Aladin, or the Wonderful Lamp," in which the popular commedienne Miss Mottie Williams will appear as "Aladdin," and Prof. A. Vincent as "Hasrac." The spectacle has been gotten up at a lavish expenditure of time and money, and will be produced with such a display of gorgeous scenery and beautiful costumes as has never before been equalled upon the stage in Pittsburgh. The scenic artist, Arthur Palmer, has painted sixteen new scenes all of which are exceedingly creditable to him' The set-piece, entitled the "Cave of Jewels," will dazzle with brilliancy and excells in splendor anything of the kind ever attempted here. The drop-scene, "The Blasted Heath," is fine painting, and proves Mr. Palmer an artist of no ordinary merit. In fact, all the scenes are exquisitely painted. Such performers as will take part in the play, and Mr. Leak has provided himself with every accessory to give the play in a style of magnificence that cannot fail to delight crowded audiences, which it should and will attract.

MASONIC HALL.—Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels will give their first concert this evening in Masonic Hall. This is a first-class company, and always popular here, as they get off new jokes, new songs and excellent music. The immortal patriotism of "Sherman's March to to the Sea" will also be unrolled. The troup give but three concerts in this city.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing syrup is not connected with any other article. jel5

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Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, June 16, P. M.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 151, and was soon after quoted at 156, and by telegram received at 1 P. M., at 155½, a half hour later 155¾, and at 4 o'clock 155⅞. The cause of this sudden rise will be found in the foreign news in another column United States sixes of eighty-one, 110½; five-twenties 102⅝; ten-forties, 96⅜; seven-thirties, 102⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 96¾; Erie, 99⅜; Chicago and Northwestern, 39¼; Bennehoff, (oil), 12; Pithole, 2½; United States, 6½; Gregory, 9¾; quartz Hill, 1; Smith and Parmelee, 95.

—The slight rise in eighty-ones, which have a gold coupon maturing in two weeks, indicates a want of confidence in the price of gold being maintained long; and five-twenties ought to have advanced with gold also, if buyers had any confidence in the permanency of the organ. There is a very handsome profit would result from the purchase in New York of five-twenties at 102¾ and the sale of them in London at 64½ at the present price of gold, so that at all events it is not likely any will be now *sent here* for sale.

—We have nothing worthy of note in our local market, save increased offerings of bank stocks at the current high prices, but buyers want considerable concessions to operate.

Columbia, oil, 18 in demand at 18. Holders are generally firm at 18½@19.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, June 18, 1866. }

Business on Saturday was not very active, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The weather on Saturday was changeable, we had occasional showers, and our friends that run on the river predict a rise of water during the present week. A coal boat rise would be very beneficial about this time. Produce—The receipts continue to increase, the market remains a good supply and prices have a downward tendency. Ashes—The market was firm, the advance in gold will stimulate dealers; higher prices will be demanded. Flour was firm with a steady jobbing demand; prices have been uniform for several days; the receipts are increasing the inquiry for export is subsiding, the latter may be considered for transmission. Bacon—Firmness was the order of the day. The stock on hand is rapidly disappearing, and will soon be exhausted unless replenished. Salted meats are wanted for the western and southern market. Country meats meet with ready purchasers at current rates. Butter dull; the supply being in excess of the demand, prices have a downward tendency. Eggs—Prices have undergone no change; stock ample. Hay scarce, and sold at the scales, and on landing at liberal price. Potatoes—The season for the old crop is now far advanced; sales were made at a variety of prices, according to condition. Business on the landing was not very active. Freights were not plenty; boats have to wait some time before they can procure a trip. The Leonidas departed for St. Louis with a fair trip of freight. The Nora, for Cincinnati, had a good load. The Pine Bluff will take her departure for Memphis this day. The new steamer, Emma No. 2, will depart this day for Cairo and St. Louis. The Julia No. 2, left for Zanesville with a fair trip. Below will be found the sales that came under our observation:

Ashes—Pots, 9.00 lbs at 9½c.

Bacon—We continue to notice a firm market with a good demand for all descriptions. Sales of sugar cured hams in this market have been to a fair extent. The supply in this market is light. The sales for some days past have been large. We note the following transactions: Sugar cured hams—sales of 4,000 lbs, at 18½c for canvassed; Clear sides—sale of 4,000 lbs, at 18½c; Shoulders—sale of 2,000 lbs, at 14c; Sugar cured hams, 18½@19c.

Beeswax—Firm; sales, 50 lbs canvassed at 25c.

Lard—The market was firm; but not very active. Sales were made in small packages.

Lard Oil—Market unchanged. Sales 40 bbls of No. 1 and 2 at 95c.

Country Sides—Sales 500 lbs clear at 16c.

Butter—The market has undergone no change. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales 10 packages at 18@20c, as to quality.

Eggs—The market has undergone no change. Sales 12 barrels, in bulk, at 22½@25c per dozen.

Feathers—Sales 200 lbs Mixed at 50c.

Hay—Sales 20 bales on the wharf at $25.50 per ton. Sales 16 loads loose at the scales at $28.

Hominy—Were inquired for. Sales 50 barrels country at $4.25 per barrel.

Hops—Small lots of city rectified were disposed of at $2.25@2.50 per gallon.

Sorghum—Was without change. Sales 4 bbls at 85c, 2 bbls at 90c, and 1 bbl at $1.

Flour—The market was firm with a steady trade demand for family brands, and a fair inquiry for extra; the supply exceeds the demand. The transactions were quite limited. We note the following: Winter wheat flour—extra family—Sales of 40 bbls at $8.50@8.75; 10 bbls do at $8.40; 75 bbls choice at $8.90. Spring wheat flour—Sales 50 bbls at $8.50; 20 bbls do at $8.40. All this the terms withheld.

Grain—Corn—Sales—apples 175@180c for fresh; peaches, halved, 24c; sales, 15½ quarters, 16c.

Canned Fruits—Quinces—Sales of peaches at $1 50 per dozen; 2 lb cans do at $1 75.

Dried Fruits—Sales of the following sales: 20 boxes Gestein at 22@26c; 15 do W. R. 16c; 50 do Hamburg at 14c; 10 do Smyrna at 16c.

Fish—Market steady. Sales 20 half bbls white fish at $8 50; 4 half bbls trout at $6; 2 half bbls herring at $5.

Pickles—Sales 1 bbls in vinegar at $5 per cwt.

Grain—The market has undergone no particular change. Rye—Sales of 200 bushels, supply the wants of the home market, Viz: Oats—Sales 1 car at 74c; 1 car at 75c; 1 car at 76c; 1 car at 77c; 1 car at 78c; 1 car at 79c; 1 car at 80c; 1 car at 81c; 1 car at 82c; 1 car at 83c; 1 car at 84c; 1 car at 85c; 1 car at 86c; 1 car at 87c; 1 car at 88c; 1 car at 89c; 1 car at 90c; 1 car at 91c; 1 car at 92c; 1 car at 93c; 1 car at 94c; 1 car at 95c; 1 car at 96c; 1 car at 97c; 1 car at 98c; 1 car at 99c; 1 car at $1; 1 car at $1 01; 1 car at $1 02; 1 car at $1 03; 1 car at $1 04; 1 car at $1 05; 1 car at $1 06; 1 car at $1 07; 1 car at $1 08; 1 car at $1 09; 1 car at $1 10; 1 car at $1 11; 1 car at $1 12; 1 car at $1 13; 1 car at $1 14; 1 car at $1 15; 1 car at $1 16; 1 car at $1 17; 1 car at $1 18; 1 car at $1 19; 1 car at $1 20; 1 car at $1 21; 1 car at $1 22; 1 car at $1 23; 1 car at $1 24; 1 car at $1 25; 1 car at $1 26; 1 car at $1 27; 1 car at $1 28; 1 car at $1 29; 1 car at $1 30; 1 car at $1 31; 1 car at $1 32; 1 car at $1 33; 1 car at $1 34; 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